Amusements To-Day. Fifth Avenue Theater Pirites of Pensance tirand Opern House Hearts of Oak, Haverty's Theatre-l'eifes. Nover & Hist's Garden Corret. Mete politica Correct Half — Broadway, th av., and that s

Viblo's s. acdes - Evangeline. Park Theater-Josius Witteent. Laten Square Theatre-line

The Chicago Convention spent all of yesterday in waiting for the reports of the committees, without which its business could not be prosecuted-the Committee on Credentials and the Committee on Rules: and it adjourned till to-day without having received them. As soon as it became known, at the opening of the morning session, that the reports were not ready, Mr. Conkling moved an adjournment; but the BLAINE faction, who had enjoyed Mr. CONKLING's blunder of the previous day in the Utah case, seemed to be desirous that he should again be put in the vocative, and the motion was rejectedmerely, however, to be adopted soon after, when it was put by one of the BLAINE delegates, whereupon Mr. CONKLING showed his irritation by his sarcastic remarks.

At the short afternoon session a point of business was brought up, upon which the vote gave indication of the strength of the GRANT and anti-GRANT factions. While waiting for the reports of the committees there was a division as to which report should be first called for, and the lines being drawn, there appeared a GRANT vote of 318 against an anti-Chant vote of 406. The GRANT men had desired to make their first fight in the Convention on the report of the Committee on Cvedentials before their side was weakened by the admission of the contesting delegates from Illinois and Alabama and before the settlement of the dispute in Louisiana. The solid vote of the EDMUNDS delegates from Vermont was with the GRANT faction in this division, and so also were other votes that will not be east for the third-term can-

GRANT'S weakness in the three important committees has appeared throughout. The anti-Grant candidate for Chairman (Mr. HOAR), reported from the Committee on Organization, took his office yesterday; the unit rule is done away with in the report of the Committee on Rules; and the character of the report of the Committee on Credentials has appeared from the action already known to have been taken.

How Grant can now be nominated, even the syndicate do not tell.

An Easy Campaign for the Democracy.

After the nominations of both parties are made, if the Democrats desire to discredit the Republican leaders in the estimation of the community, they need do but little else than to republish constantly what these leaders have recently been saying of each

It is very evident from their own statements that not one of the candidates named by the Republicans deserves an honest patriot's support.

With the Democracy it is different. Their difficulty lies in giving the preference to any one of a host of worthy candidates - one of whom possesses the confidence of the country so entirely that he has already been once elected.

Ten Millions and a Half of Immigrants. The number of immigrants who arrived at this port during the month of May did not disappoint the expectations of the officers at Castle Garden. They estimated that it would reach 50,000. The actual number of arrivals was 55,083, making the total since the beginning of the year 135,the aggregate for the corresponding months of 1872, when the immigration was exceptionally large.

Since January opened, the immigration has been between three and four times heavier than that during the same period of 1879, and five times that of 1878. Moreover, the first day of June witnessed the landing of 3,404 new settlers, and the prospect is that during the month, which is a favorite one for crossing the Atlantic, the arrivals will continue at as rapid a rate as that which made May the most remarkable month in the history of immigration to the this extraordinary exodus from Europe is pretty certain to be kept up; and therefore the expectation that the addition to our population from foreign sources will be larger in 1880 than in any previous year is

The military system provokes discontent in Germany; the depression and narrow limits of agriculture in England cause widespread discouragement; the suffering in Ireland again turns the thoughts of the people to this country; and an almost passionate longing for the New World has seized the inhabitants of Scandinavia. These causes have given a stimulus to emigration, which was only delayed by the reports of bad times in this country, that is making it assume the present unprece dented proportions. Muraover, the facilities for crossing the Atlantic are all the time improving and growing more numerous, and every immigrant comfortably set tled draws hither relatives and acquaintances anxious to share his good fortune.

We have no accurate statistics of the immigration to the United States during the years from 1790 to 1820, but careful estimates put it at 250,000. From 1820 to 1850 it amounted to 2,464,200. From 1850 to 1880, that the inveterate thief is far more irreestimating the arrivals of this year at cialmable than those persons who have 500,000, the probable number, it amounts to 7,873,082. The foreign immigration from 1790 to 1880, inclusive, will therefore reach the enormous total of more than 19,500,000, or more than a fifth of our entire population | tion which had some advocates was a clasat this time.

Of the immigrants, about two-fifths are females; and more than that proportion formerly came from the British Islands, chiefly from Ireland, while about a third were from Germany, But at present and of recent years the German immigration has been the most numerous, while now England is sending a much larger proportion than in previous decades. The Scandinavian countries also, which furnished only three or four hundred thousand of the above total, are at present holding the third place in the number of their contributions to our population. It is significant that emigration from Canada to the republic has been so large during the period we have marked likely to be in even greater proportion nuring the next few years; for immigration to Canada is also increasing, and a large share of the new settlers will pretty speedadvantages furnished here.

The percentage of our inhabitants of foreign birth must, therefore, continue to in-

population, the blood of foreign races, and of the Irish and German especially, will flow in the veins of the majority of our future citizens. In 1870 the census gave the number of persons of foreign birth as 5,567,229, and the present census will be likely to in-

crease that number to about 7,000,000, Up to 1850, the Irish had much the greatest percentage of these, 43.5 per cent., with the Germans at 26.4 per cent.; but in 1870 the two nationalities were nearly equal, the Irish 33.3 and the Germans 30.4. The census now taking will probably show them to be even nearer together. The percentage of English was 13.9 in 1850, and but 11.2 in 1870; and in the latter year British Americans furnished 8.9 per cent. and Scandinavians only 4.4 per cent. The percentage of Scandinavians must be considerably increased by the eensus of 1880. There will also undoubtedly be some important changes in the location of the foreign part of the population in subsequent censuses, but that of this year is not likely to much alter the distribution found in 1870. Then two-thirds of the Germans were settled west of Buffalo and twothirds of the Irish east of it, while the Scandinavians were chiefly west of Lake Michigan.

The ethnologist has a great chance for speculation as to what will be the characteristics of the composite race which a century hence will result from all these elements, and perhaps give this continent a population greater than that of Europe.

Penal Reform in England.

There is no doubt that Mr. PARNELL realized one of his designs in the last Parliament, and thereby rendered a signal publie service. He drew attention to the gross injustice of compelling political offenders to associate with the worst class of criminals, and obtained from Lord Beacons-FIELD's Cabinet the appointment of a Royal Commission to investigate the subject. The report of this Commission, which has been recently published, recommends a number of material changes in the treatment of convicts which deserve to be considered by all persons interested in prison reform.

This Commission was headed by Earl KIMBERLEY, and composed of men specially qualified by their abilities and character to conduct a difficult inquiry. They called a vast array of witnesses, including not only those officially connected with the prisons, but those who had taken an attitude of ag gressive criticism toward the present methods of treatment. They heard, also, at great length, no less than seven persons who had themselves undergone sentences of imprisonment, including the author of a remarkable book called "Five Years' Penal Servitude," and the writer of an article on the present convict system which appeared in the Westminster Review. In their visits, moreover, to the principal penal institutions, the Commissioners were careful to personally interrogate prisoners as to the working of the existing laws. In view of such an earnest and thorough investigation, it is plain that the conclusions reached must have great weight, and it seems to be coneeded by the organs of opinion, representing ooth parties, that almost all of their sugrestions will be embodied in legislation.

In conformity with the views which Mr. PARNELL urged, the Royal Commissioners rave unanimously recommended that prisoners convicted of treason-felony should be confined apart from other offenders. They advocate this measure chiefly on the ground that serious inconveniences have resulted in practice from the location of political prisoners in the mids' of ordinary convicts. So much sympathy, for instance, was expressed by people outside for the Fenians. that the latter were allowed not a few relaxations of discipline, and the natural consequences of such indulgence were much jealousy and discontent among the other in mates of the prison. Another consideration doubtless, had much to do with the conclusion reached. It was pointed out by Sir 336, which is greater by about 17,000 than | EDMUND DU CANE, one of the first authoriof men whose offences in the eves of many are venial or even laudable, with others whose crimes are universally reprobated.

tends to dilute the disgrace which should wait upon all crime. An attempt was made by the Commission to solve another difficult problem presented by penal institutions. How shall young or casual offenders be secured from the contamination entailed by association with inveterate criminals during the hours of exercise and labor? The existence and the magnitude of this evil seem to have been admit-United States. Until cold weather begins, ted, notwithstanding the assertions of prison officials that the rule forbidding communications during working hours had been strictly enforced. The remedies proposed in the case of casual criminals are the substitution of separate imprisonment for the present sentences of penal servitude, and the classification of convicts in the stage of associated labor. In other words, the system now practised in the Penitentiary of Eastern Pennsylvania will be applied in England to those persons whose first offences are not heinous, and for whom there is a reasonable hope of reform. When, on the other hand, owing to the gravity of the crimes committed, or the repetition of wrong doing, convicts are sentenced to hard labor, an effort is still made, as we have said, to prevent their further deterioration. The question of the principle, however, on which convicts should be classi-

fied, provoked a great deal of discussion. It was suggested, for example, that prisoners might be grouped according to the nature of their offences; but this would manifestly defeat the very purpose of the scheme, since the casual and the babitual criminal would constantly be included in the same group. Moreover, it is certain been betrayed by passion into acts of violence against the person, although the latter crimes, in the eye of the law, are of a higher grade. Another method of distribusification according to the conduct of prisoners during confinement; but this was rejected on the obvious ground that behavior in prison is a most defective test of genuine depravity. The habitual criminal through past experience of the gain resulting from decility, is usually well behaved, and is careful to live on good terms with the authorities. In view of these facts, the Commission preferred to take a basis of assortment which, although liable to some errors and abuses, seems to be the best practicable. They advise the formation into a distinct class of those prisoners against whom no previous conviction s known to have been recorded. To escape, however, the charge of favoritism, they It runs up to hard on 600,000, and is | would have the treatment of this separate class the same, in all respects, as that of ther convicts; and, with the aim of correcting mistakes, they require that the directors of prisons should have power to remove conity cross the border to enjoy the greater viets from this particular category whenever they think proper. In this way they

believe that contamination can, at all events,

be kept within parrow limits. crease; and as vital statistics show that | It will interest those connected with

they constitute the most prolific part of the American prisons to know that the question of corporal punishment was debated at great length before this Commission. After hear ing a great deal of evidence on the point, they arrived at the conclusion that the use of flogging, as a means of maintaining au thority, is necessary and wholesome. They seem to have been specially influenced by the testimony of two discharged convicts-the author of "Five Years' Penal Servitude" and the writer in the Westminster Review, who affirm that there are some natures among criminals which nothing but the terror of bodily pain can touch, and that the reten tion of flogging is therefore indispensable On the other hand, the Commissioners advise that the power of prison officials to inflict a bread-and-water dlet should be materially curtailed. We observe that none of the medical witnesses approved of this mode

of punishment, although they were unable to suggest a completely adequate substitute. Another improvement of the penal system obtained by Mr. PARNELL is the introduction of visiting supervisors, who have no interest in common with the employees This was vehemently opposed by the officials, but a majority of the Commission voted for a periodical inspection of the penal institutions by persons appointed by the Government, but unpaid and unconnected with the Prisons Department. Those who have read the disclosures of discharged convicts, and appreciate the rejuctance of a prison superintendent to hear complaints against his subordinates, can understand the wise and merciful bearings of this reform.

The Ponens.

It is too late, probably, to count on any specific act of legislation at this session of Congress, beyond the routine supply bills and a few others of urgent importance, or on which there is no difference of opinion. Possibly, therefore, nothing will be done with the reports of the Senate Committee on the Poncas, just presented. The majority report goes straight to the merits of the case. It rejects Mr. CARL SCHURZ's universal remedy of salving with money the wrongs done to Indians in driving them from their homes. It reports a bill directing him to take these expatriated Poncas away from the Indian Territory, where he has penned them, and to put them back or their old Dakota reservation, anything in the treaty with the Sioux to the contrary notwithstanding. The bill completes the reparation by appropriating \$50,000 to restore the houses, farms, and other improve ments of the Poncas, as nearly as possible,

on the old reservation. The removal of the Poncas from Dakots to the Indian Territory was an outrage. They loved their homes, and were peaceful and happy in them; but it became necessary to move the Ogalialah and Brulé Sioux, and of all places one was selected for the new Sioux reservation which included the Ponca. lands. The Poncas, few in number, were then partly coaxed and partly coerced out of their homes. A small tribe, incapable of resistance, and pacific, they consented to go to the new lands in the Indian Territory described most glowingly to them, on the express condition that they should be allowed to return to their old homes if they should dislike the new ones.

They made the journey, and found the promised land a fatal region. The fever made fearful ravages among them; they had no houses or cattle in their new reservation, and speedily became a band of invalids and paupers. Then they demanded to be taken back to Dakota; but were refused A few of those best able to travel sought to escape north. CARL SCHURZ set the troops on them, as he did on the escaping Chevennes, and they were arrested. They found friends, however, who took their case into the courts, HAYES and SCHURZ resisting ineffectually. Schuez insisted that there was no resource for the Poncas but to remain in the Indian Territory.

But when the case came to be investigated. despite the adroit efforts of Mr. SCHURZ to forestall public opinion, it was found that ties on convict discipline, that the mixture | after all, neither the Sioux nor anybody else had ever occupied the deserted Ponca reservation in Dakote. The Senate committee's minority report, to be sure, employs this language:

> "We cannot repair the wrong done the Poncas by pecific performance of our contract with them, without reaking our contract with the Sioux; but we can make to them, and should be prompt and anxious to make to them, tall compensation, so far as it can be done in the form of pecuniary compensation."

But the Ponca contract has the priority; and to properly unravel the wrong, a beginning should be made just there. Besides, in the non-occupation of the Ponca lands by the Sioux there is ground for supposing that they could be got from the Sioux for the Poncas on proper terms. Nothing at any rate, seems to stand in the way of making the attempt, except Mr. Carl Schurz's pride of opinion; and this the pending bill proposes to override.

Brightening Prospects of the Democracy.

The feeling is rapidly spreading that if the Democrats do not carry the next Presidential election it will be their own fault; and there is evidently a general resolve

that they will not commit such a fault. We believe now that great care will be taken in the selection of a candidate. and that the candidate, whoever he may be, will receive the hearty and almost unanimous support of the party.

Beyond the disagreement in reference to candidates, beyond the difference on the third-term question, there seems to be a feeling in the ranks of the Republicans that their party has survived its usefulness and

might as well be disbanded. The prospects of the Democracy are

brightening. When a Democratic House and Senate had nearly doubled the estimates for river and haror improvements submitted by a fraudulent Republican Administration, it was certainly high time for some plain spoken Democrat to make himself disagreeable to his party associ ates, as Senator Brew did on Tuesday. The Senator from Kentucky did not mince his words. He recalled the professions and promises of seconomy made by the party when it came into power. He reminded the Democratic side of the chamber that John Sherman had again and again begged Congress to keep within the estimates. Yet here was a River and Harbor bill, he said, millions of dollars outside of the estimates, with a thousand items in it that should have been kept out of it, the most extravagant bill ever put on its passage in any Congress within his recollection. are to be a fatture in reducing taxation," said Mr. Brok, " and are going to increase expenditures, then of course we enter the next canvass very well londed."

Well said, Mr. BECK ! BISMARCK has called on GORTCHAROFF. and the call has been returned, and Europe breathes more easily.

It were queer to know how many hours of sound sleep Blains and SHERMAN and GRANT are averaging these pleasant June nights.

It is perhaps hardly strange that some people should look askance at census takers, since bogus officinis have already been entering houses in that guise, and one of them, in

Brooklyn, on the very first day, got away with more easily in time; the census takers will soon become habituated to their task, and the work of enumeration will probably go on more

rapidly with each successive day. Episov has just been granted a patent or a magnetic ore separator, which, no doubt, will prove a notable thing in its way, like the polyform, the railroad noise-deadeners, and the other wonders of Menlo Park; but how about the electric light?

Plainfield already finds local rivals in her claims to gold mines, one of these being Rocky Hill, near Princeton, and the other the Sourland Mountains, in Hunterdon County, New Jersey. The State seems to be mildly excited over the alloged discoveries, though, with commendable caution, some old inhabitants evidently regard this mining boom as a device for getting rid of rocky hills, sour lands, or other real estate which does not tempt the average farmer. Land owners in the neighborhood of trap-rock formations are naturally not averse to the excitement.

The City of Churches has one church the ess, and the flock of the erudite Congregational preacher who thinks that St. PATRICE was the Prophet JEREMIAH is left roofless. No one knows how the fire started.

Why doesn't some statistical person get up a table showing the number of churches annually burned down in this country? It seems to be generally admitted nowadays that they are not the subject of special providences. If the flues get out of order, or a careless sexton drops a match on the carpet, or lightning happens that way, they appear to blaze up as flercely and tumble in as quickly as any of the secular buildings, their neighbors.

Gen. HATCH, after reporting an almost incredible number of victories over Victorio, in the last four months, has at last been too successful. He has followed the Apaches so far and fast as to have actually used up all his horses, so that he is now pursuing on foot. It is further announced that, as HATCH's command cannot be remounted until the appropriation for the next fiscal year becomes available large recoforcements will be sent him. There have already been employed twenty or thirty ompanies of troops to follow and fight the little band of Hot Spring Apaches, which, after many reported annihilations, is livelier than ever, Perhaps the Apaches do not have fiscal years, and get new ponies whenever they need them.

IBRAHAM Khan MABER brings from Khanabar to Kabul cordial messages from Annua-BAHMAN Khan; but for all that, ADDURRAHMAN Khan may be playing a double game, in ac cordance with Russian advice at Tashkend.

and give up its dead. Substry Pomerov has arrived in Chicago. Of course he is a blatant GRANT MAD.

The political graveyard continues to vawn

A fist fight between Brooklyn's Mayor and Comptroller would not be seemly. Messrs. HOWELL and STEINMETZ should curb their tempers, soften their tones, and sweeten their lan

The tour of the Canadian cricketers in England is beginning to be something of a joke, though the victims may not appreciate it. First, they played the West of Scotland eleven and barely escaped defeat; next, they tried the Greenocks, and lack of time alone prevented the Greenocks from achieving a decided victory, the score of the first innings being largely in their favor; then they tackled the Royal High School boys of Edinburgh, who beat them by ten wickets; then they attempted twelve of Hunslet, at Leeds, and were very badly trounced in the first innings-125 to 71-though lack of time to finish made the game technically a draw; next and lastly, at Leicester, while they were playing, their Captain, Jonpan, was apprehended as a deserter from the Second Horse Guards. The Rev. T. D. PRILLIPS and other members of the team must be somewhat mortifled at the turn that affairs have thus taken. Presumably, however, the eleven will take to themselves another Captain and complete their arrangements; and perhaps then Jordan, alias DALE, will prove the JONAH whose casting overpoard may right the team.

EDWARD WHYMPER, who last winter sucseeded in reaching the top of Mount Chimborazo in South America, a feat that HUMBOLDT and others had failed to accomplish, has undertaken a series of mountaineering exploits in the Andes. Resides climbing Chim he has surmounted Corazon, Sincholagua, Antisana, and Cotopaxi. With his companions he passed twenty-six hours on the summit of the last-named which is 19,500 feet in height. He says that he has become so well accustomed to the rarefled air of these heights that it no longer seriously affects him. Mr. WHYMPER was last heard from in March, when he was about to undertake to climb the colossal volcano of Cayambe, whose real height has never been ascertained. Mountain climbing, merely for its own sake, looks like a very laborious pastime, yet it has its delights, as Mr. WHYMPER'S acounts of his Alpine and Himalayan exploits show. If Mr. WHYMPER goes further south and undertakes to "polish off." as he calls it, the still mightier peaks of Sorata and Illimani. he will have tales to tell that all the world will engerly listen to.

The thirty chiefs from the Berthold, Standing Book, Cheyenne, Crow Creek, Lower Bruie, Pine Ridge, Rosebud, Santee, and Yankton agencies have been well pleased in the main with their visit to the school at Carlisle. where ninescore young ideas, mostly of their own tribes, are taught how to shoot. SPOTTED TAIL has watched with parental pride the progess of his two boys, STAY-AT-HOME and TALK-TO-THE-BEAR; AMERICAN HOESE has given a atherly greeting to young Cur-Ean and The-BEAR-Don't-Run; and all have marvelled at the way in which the juvenile redskins take to tinsmithery, blacksmithery, carpentery, shoemaking, and saddiery. After a while, it may dawn on the minds of the managers of Indians that instead of insisting or trying to turn old warriors into farmers they must be content with the gradual process of education which begins with the young.

Greenpoint's Children's Parade.

The Sunday schools of Greenpoint celebrated their eighteenth anniversary resterday afternoon. The weather was pleasant and the children turned out in cir new summer dresses, with colored sashes and gay termarching they returned to their Sunday schools and

The May Brought. By official record, the rainfall in Paterson,

N. J. in May was the lightest in that month for hearly half a century, excepting in May, 1836, when it was only 0 CS inch. The ratiofall for May, 1880. no (185 of an inche in May, 1848, I tuch and in May, 77). I 35 inches. The present year the mouth legan it is a tengerature that under less half authors there. On 4th, the tengerature amounted to a mean of 32, with maximum of 70. Shorting an upwit raise of 40 in action of 70. Shorting an upwit raise of 40 in 250 less that the present mouth.

A Rival of De Lesseps,

Washington, June 3.-Admiral Ammen has egived a desputch from Engineer Menceal to the effect but the Neuranness Courses has confirmed the conves-ous recently made by the President of that republic to the American company on the construction of an inter-secutive ship camal across the Isthmus.

Mr. Schuyler's Transfer.

WASHINGTON, June 3.-Mr. Hayes sent to the hate to day the nomination of Eugene Schuyler of New York, now consul-General at Route, to be Consul General and Diplomatic Agont for the United States at Rucharest, and of William N. Petite, now Vice Consul at Tiontain, to be secretary of the commission to China.

Recognition Long Deferred.

WASHINGTON, June 3,-The bill to consummate the rescatton of the Continental Congress of the 1477. by appropriating 24 100 to erect a monument to tion thereto the battlefield of Oriskany, was passed by the Settate to-day.

UNDERGROUND RAILROADS.

nother Company that Claims to have Enough

Capital Pledged for a Road The new Broadway Underground Railway Company, articles of incorporation of which were filed in Albany on Tuesday last, bids fair to start a lively contest with the old company, originated by Col. Vandenburgh, over the right of way. One of the directors of the old company said yesterday: "This new company is organized by some gentlemen who see the solidity of our enterprise and think they have devised an ingenious plan to squeeze themselves in with us on the basis of some sort of a compromise to avoid a fight. But they are mistaken. We claim that they have no right to Broadway or Madison avenue as a route, and are going right aliead to carry our plans into

Broadway or Madison avenue as a route, and are going right ahead to carry our plans into execution."

Mr. Aigernon S. Suilivan, one of the directors of the new company, said: "Our company was organized in accordance with the provisions of Dr. Hayes's tunnel bill. That bill is in the form of a general law authorizing the formation of companies to run underground railways, and was passed only a couple of weeks ago; iso you see this is not simply a resuscitation of some extinct corporation, based upon possibly expired charter rights, or rights claimed to be so. Our purpose is to construct this underground railway upon the assurances of some English capitalists that if we could secure the routs they would advance the all necessary expital. The plans have been prepared by Mr. J. G. Sickles, who was one of the engineers of the Union Pacific Railrond; have been submitted to those capitalists, and have been approved by them, and the route isid out by us—which has already been published by The Sun-is also deemed available and destrable by them. The money is already definitely and positively pledged to us.

"We are aware that there are other companies in existence—or another company, at least—who claim that by virtue of their old charters they are entitled to baild a road on that route, and that nobody class is but that remains to be seen. The question will come to an issue, doubtless, when either party begins work on the road. Then they may be interfered with, either by property owners in the vicinity, the municipal authorities, or the State, and thus brought into the courts for settlement. I am not at liberty to say who are the capitalists who have promised us the money, and I do not know when we will go to work."

have promised us the money, and I do not know when we will go to work."

THE BURNING OF DR. WILD'S CHURCH. Half of the Pastor's Libeary Bestroyed-Two

Men's Narrow Escape from Death. The fire in the Elm Place Congregational Church, in Brooklyn, which broke out after midnight yesterday, was extinguished at about 2 o'clock yesterday morning, after having burned out the interior of the edifice. The four walls only of the main structure were left standing, but the rear building was but slightly damaged. The peak of the gable which fell over upon it crushed through the roof and nearly caused the death of two men who were standing there. There were seven men on the roof, principally firemen, who were almost directly in the way of the falling mass, but the débris missed them. It, however, struck the roof with such force as to throw Private Conrov and one Stringham into the air, as though they had been tossed from the end of a springboard. They fell through the hole in the roof made by the falling mass, and were supposed to have been killed, but they were found to be unique, although they could not tell how they seemed injury.

by the falling mass, and were supposed to have been killed, but they were found to be uniture, although they could not tell how they escaped injury.

The church was a Gothic structure of brick, with a brown-stone front. It was begun in 1862, and was finished in May, 1864. It cost \$50,000. And was furnished at an expense of \$5,000. The building had a scating capacity of 1,000, and extended 144 feet from Eim place toward Hoyt street. There was a building in the rear, used for a lecture and Sunday school room. The pastor's study was between this building and the church. Here the pastor, the Rev. Joseph Wild, had a library of 800 volumes, containing many valued books and manuscripts, collected and prepared in connection with his discourses on the identification of the lost tribes of Israel in the Anglo-Saxon race.

The origin of the fire is still unexplained. The sexton, Mr. Yellett, closed up the building carefully after the strawberry festival, and the lights, as he thinks, were all extinguished. The fire seemed to have started in the organ loft, and may have been caused by a match gnawed by a rat, or by a smouldering bit of cigar. Dr. Wild lost about half of his library, upon which there was no insurance, and the entire loss on the building is about \$40,000, the insurance being \$30,000. The loss on furniture, carpets, and pew cushions was about \$5,000, on which there was \$1,500 insurance. The organ, which was valued at \$5,000, was insured for \$2,500.

THE RUSH TO COLORADO.

fints to Emigrants who have Visions of Sudden Wealth and Improved Health.

DENVER, Col., May 28 .- This city, located on the South Platte, about seventy miles east of he mountains, with a population of 40,000, has all the push and bustle of a frontier town and he appearance and most of the conveniences of an Eastern one. Almost nine-tenths of the men one meets in the street are just from the East. All the new improvements are made with Eastern capital or under the direction of Eastern men. The place seems to have waked up about eighteen months ago. Since that time everything has been booming. Grand hotels, fine business blocks, and beautiful residences have sprung up like mushrooms. The fact that a few men have become millionaires in a day, and a great many have become wealthy, will cause men from the East to pour in here like a mighty flood. Thousands are oming here every week. All the trains from the East come in late on account of the immense loads of passengers they bring. Many have gone to the mountains, and finding it impossible to work, on account of the snow have turn ed their faces eastward. The great majority come with just enough money to bring them out and take them home. Many come without the latter armament, and must find work immediately. To suppose that a city of this size can give employment to any considerable part of the four and five thousand persons who pour in every week is absurd. The streets are full of men, and the place takes on the appearance of men, and the place takes on the appearance of a gala day; but in a short time the crowds will have departed for the mines, and those who remain will have plenty of work, at good prices. Good mechanics get from \$2.25 to \$5 per day only, while board is from \$5.50 to \$20 a week. A moderate-sized room rents for \$20 a menth. Of the great multitude who come here this season, the vast majority will go back in the fall poorer in purse and in health; for no man can expect to retain his health in the mountains, where the air, though pure is very light; where the will have to lie on the ground, perhaps, or under a showhank; where there is frost the year round, and he will have to work in the burning rays of the sun all day and sleep in a freezing atmosphere at night.

such that the burning rays of the sun ail day and sleep in a freezing atmosphere at night.

The city of Denver is quite a beautiful one. Its streets are broad, level, and well shaded with cottonwood trees, and, though made of the native soil, are as durable and almost as hard as the best paved streets of Eastern cities. Flowing streams of water run on all the streets during the summer time, as all vegetation must be kept alive by irrigation, for very little rain fairs here, a slight shower a month are being the first for about ten months. Considerable show fell during the winter, and someonly a few days ago. The mountains, from sixty to eighty miles away, with their snow-crowned peaks, form a silver-riamed horizon from the south round to the northwest, making a beautiful background for the black, duil foothiis, litteen or twenty miles distant. Looking from the east end of a street westward, it seems as though the city ran right up to the hills. On a clear day Long's Peak, sixty miles to the northwest seems so near that one can scarcely realize that it would be a very long walk to it. Pike's Deak, to the south, has always had the appearance of being far off, although only fifteen miles further away than Long's Peak, although usually heathy, it has been quite sickly here this winter and spring; but the great majority of the corposes of which several go back on almost every ensward-hound traingome from Leadville and the intring can be. great majority of the corposes (of which several go back on almost every eastward-bound train) come from Leadyllie and the mining cames. Almost every one on coming, here is sick for a while. None but strong, healthy persons should come here to stay, or at least not during this time of the year. And to all Eastern men who have steady honest employment, but are thinking of coming to Colorado in hopes of get-ting rich faster. I say remain where you are.

Artists Competing for Prizes.

There were placed on exhibition yesterday in a parior adjoining the American Art Gallery, in the Kurtz building, Wadison square, between 600 and 700 illiminated Christmas cards, in oil and water colors, which had been entered in competition for the fou which has been entered in conspection for the four pirto-summenting to \$2.800, which were offered in April 1818 by a figure picture denters. They were extended admirated by many extreme thrematout the abstract and admirated by many extreme thrematout the abstract and evening, particularly boses which bore the faces Science Ceiman, Richard & Hunt, and L. Moore. The names of the withers of the picture when the faces were the faces of the picture of the p

South Carolina Democrats for Bayard. CHARLESTON, S. C., June 3.-The News and Conver has advices from Columbia that the delegates just chosen to represent the South Carolina Democracy at Chigaman mannons invortic nomination of Senator Bavard for President

FAILING FOR \$2,500,000.

Merman Limberger, Iron Importer, Succumbe

The heavy decline in iron has caused immense losses in the trade, and failures have been expected for some time past. The first large importer of iron who was forced to the wall was Mr. Herman Lissberger of 257 Pearl street, who has made an assignment to his sonin-law, Mr. Bernard Schutz, President of the New York Refining and Smelting Company. The failure was the main topic of conversation in the metal trade yesterday, and although it was not unexpected, yet it was hoped arrange-ments would have been made by which he could have pulled through. Mr. Lissberger has been in the metal trade for several years, but the business has been managed by his son, Lazarus Lissberger, with power of attorner, the latter being considered the real principal. L. Liss-berger failed in 1874, when of the firm of Holmes & Lissberger, who lost \$2,000,000 bull-ing copper, and the firm's affairs were put in

Holmes & Lissberger, who lest \$2,000,000 bulling copper, and the firm's affairs were put in bankruptcy.

Mr. Lissbergersaid yesterday that he thought the liabilities were about \$2,500,000, the greater part of which was secured and mainly due to bankers who had advanced money on the iron purchased. He owed comparatively nothing to the trade here, as the purchases of metals here had generally been for cash. The failure was the result of the great fall in prices of iron, which caused many of his customers to go back on their contracts, giving as excuses that the iron was not according to sample, or that it was not delivered on time, or that they were unable to pay. Consequently the iron was thrown back on his hands, prices in the mean time having failen at least \$15 per ton. He had bought about \$140,000 tons of iron abroad, some of it as high as \$45 per ton, the average being estimated at \$30 per ton, and about half of it was disposed of 70,000 tons on his handa now. Many of his creditors, he said, had called upon him and expressed their sympathy, and had said they would allow him to handle the merchandise, so that nothing would be slaughtered or thrown upon the market. The assets consisted of iron of every description, probably 70,000 tons, copper, tin, and other metals, the amount and value of which he could not estimate at present. If these were held until the market reacted he hoped to be able to extricate his affairs. Mr. Lissberger owned the controlling interest in the New York Refining and Smelting Company, corner of West and Jane streets, but his failure, he says, will not affect the company, as it is a stock concern, Mr. Schutz being the President.

Fighting the Gas Combination.

Justice Lawrence, in Supreme Court Chamers, heard arguments yesterday in a suit begun to test the right of gas companies to advance prices for gas over contract prices. The plaintiff is James J. Coogan, the furniture manufacturer, who avers that the Municipal Gaslight Company contracted to supply him with gas at \$1.25 per 1,000 feet. The company suddenly sold its mair on Grand street to the New York Gaslight Company, who raised the price to \$2.25, and failed to furnish the same quaity of ars. The plaintiff avers that according to the statute any company is obliged to furnish any applicant with gas, provided they have a moin within 100 feet of the premiers to be supplied. The demaints said that the works of the commany were at Furty-fourth street and North River, and the pressure not being sufficient to properly supply the consumers south of Grand street, they sold their main to the New York Gaslight Company, whose works are at the fine of Twenty-first street. They admitted that they still retained their main on that if the plaintiff would pay \$150 for making the necessary connections, the effection is would have no objection to supplying the plaintiff, and settling the matter the best way they could with the New York Gaslight Company. on Grand street to the New York Gaslight Com

Brooklyn Aged Citizens.

Ex-Mayor John W. Hunter presided yesterday at the meeting of the old Brooklynites, who have formed an organization composed of those who were residents of Brooklyn as it was fifty years ago. The neeting, which was held in the City Court room, was largely attended by old weatherbeaten Long Islanders Much good fellowship prevailed among them as they discussed old times together. Mr. Hunter said that one o The following new officers were elected: Third Vice-President, ex-Judge Green wood; Second Recording Street, William De Vicent, ex.Judge Greenwood; Second Recording Secre-illiam De Vigne; and Librarian, George W. Regera, the new members was ex.Judge John M. Green-

The Fire Commissioners applied to the Board of Apportionment for the transfer to the Fire Department of the unexpended balance of the appropriation made for the Department of Buildings for 1880. The application was made in conformity with the act passed by the last Legislature consolidating the Department of Buildings with the Fire Department. Mayor Cooper moved that the transfer be made; but subsequently Comptroller Kelly's motion was carried to postpens action on the application until Corporation Countries and the constitution attraction of the second testing of the Board of Apportunity of the Act, and the second transfer of the Board of Apportunition and the second transfer.

The United States and the N. Y. C. and H. R.

Railroad. WASHINGTON, June 3 .- The Senate to-day adopted a resolution calling upon John Sherman for copies of all papers, figures, decisions, opinions, and all other records of interest in his department relating to the chain of the United States against the New York Centrained Histon River Railroad Commony for nice per-cent tax on the scrip divident of chitty for cent de-cared in 1860 on its stock capital, and that the Commis-sioner of Internal Revenue sustend all action thereon until instructed by Congress as to the mainter of its set-nutil instructed by Congress as to the mainter of its set-

To Mark George Washington's Birthplace. Washington, June 3 .- The Speaker laid beore the House to-day a communication from Mr. Evarts

relative to the erection of a monument to mark the birthplace of George Washington. Mr. Harris Dem. Va.) introduced a joint resolution appropriating \$20,000 for that purpose, and it was unanimously agreed to. Another Coney Island Ballway. ALBANY, June 3 .- L. Spear, Jacob Raiser,

and others are named as directors of the Seaview Railway Company of Coney Island. The route is from Brighton Beach to West Brighton. The road will be operated by means of a propelling cable attached to a stationary power. The capital is placed at \$200,000. The Poles in New York.

To the Editor of The Sun-Sir: I challenge the author of an article in Chambers's Journal, re-ferred to in today's Sun, to prove that Ludlow arrest "a very unsavory quarter of New York, is inhabited chiefly, if not wholly, by Poles," and that his alleged cat

urveyors are of Polish nationality. Being thoroughly acquainted with the numerous Polish colony in New York, I assert that the Poles are scattered all over the city. Loulows street tong, means each sixely inhabited by Polish Jews and sicronar, and that the Polish families, being of a rather extraval antination, New York, June 3

What George Ellot Wore. From the London News

From the London Nerg.

The report that George Eliot had been married under the name of Lewes cravitated in the Thorehaving published it so among its Marriages—4 r. May R. at St. Grorge's Church. Hander—4 query John Walter Cross of Westride to Marian Evans Lewes of the Priory North Bank. Resent's Park. This indice was probably forwarded to the Tores to some friend who distinct realize that for insergie Eliot to have been married in the same of Lewes would have been theyd. The widow Lewes des Jerviers is vivian in Konsmiton. London, George Eliot was accompanied to the church by Charles Lewes, elacts sam of G. Il Lewes, who gave her away. Mr. Cross was attended by his two asters—very attractive young ladios. There were no helde small and Lewes, sain dress, greatheast frimmings and benied the same. The party adjourned to breakfast at the Laupinian Hotel, decree Eliot and her husband started for Parts the same evening.

Airy and elegant Roscoe, leader and boss of New York, There in the great Western city, daintily viewing his Work Smilingly tries to encourage his strikers as busy as bees,

Logan, the pride of the prairie, leading the Western advance-

enemies glance-Starts, as a terrible break in the ranks of his band he

Thankless and hard is the task of compelling the party's Forcing the patient to swallow the gilded imperial pill:

tight squeeze!" Airy and elegant Boscos! Sturdy, impetuous Don!

If in the conflict you fail, so much for the propie is wen; For, if the party must drain the imperial wine to the

-Lotta, the actress, is reported to be the

SUNBEAMS.

-Annie Larock of Kansas City, though only in years old, has already caused the separation of

we married couples and the saicide of two fachelors -Miss Rigney, a school teacher at Lincoin, Ill., white, married the Rev. Mr. Baymond, colored, and her relatives are endeavoring to send her to an asylum, on the ground that her love for him is a mania. ...The auction sales of art articles and ther property at the villa Demidoff, Piorence, have been completed. The collection of rare plants and flowers, one of the finest in existence, was purchased by a Brus-

sels speculator. -That baby elephant is proving the strongest attraction ever presented by a show in this country. The circus to which it belongs is drawing enormous audiences through New England, and in some places three performances a day are given.

-Mr. and Mrs. Gladstone had not left the Quren half an hour after their first visit when Lord Rea consileld, accompanied by Lord Rowton, arrived, having driven over from Hughenden on invitation. This sum-

mons has naturally given rise to much gossip. -Paddy Rooney, the popular mimle of the rariety shows, celebrated the closing of a successful season by a big spree in Indianapolis, where he lost \$000 and a diamond to some gamblers, and appeared on the stage so drunk that the audience jeered him.

-The Canadian team of cricketers have arrived in London, and there has also arrived a Hindog eleven. The Australian eleven has been there some time eleven, so that there is prospect of splendid sport -The judicial tribunal at Rome before

hich the celebrated case of the Countess Lambertini was argued has decided that the Counters having beer already acknowledged by one legitimate father, she has no right to another. No woman can have two fathers. -The total cost to the German nation of tertaining the representatives of the great powers at the Berlin Congress amounted to £2,007 los. So moderate

an expenditure, considering the rank of the illustrious visitors, does honor to German thrut. Some of the guests expended more than the host. -There is a certain dog well known in the eighborhood of Sadlers Weils Theatre, which has been in the habit for some years of attending the Shake-spearian revivals there. It is positively stated by Shakespeare devotees that when a play of any other author is

substituted, the animal always departs in dudgeon -John Meadows's parents consented to is marrying Miss Pinard, at Memphis, and all the preparations were made for a fine wedding. Two days before the appointed time, however, they found out that has golden hair had been made so by bleaching. Regarding that as a deception, they forbide the banns, and the obediently broke his engagement.

-To fill up the gaps in the Paris parks used by the destructive effects of the winter, 54,000 evergreen trees and 30,000 deciduous trees are required. In the Champs Elysées 3,200 frees were killed and 6,000 had to be cut down to the roots. Yet amid this great de-struction it is pleasant to know that the great cedar of Lebanon in the Jardin des Plantes remains unharmed, notwithstanding the report that it had perished

-Sir Charles Dilke is preparing a bill dealin with bloated and mysterious corporations of London, and the guilds are uneasy. They have a powerful influence, however at their back. The Prince of Wales is a fishmonger and baberdasher. The Dokes of Edinburgh and Connaught are fishmongers. The Dake of Cambridge is a mercer and merchant tailor. The Earl of Beaconsfeld is a merchant tailor. field is a merchant tailor also, and the Lord Chancello and Chief Justice are mercers.

—Prof. Greener, who stayed at West Point

to look after Cadet Whittaker's interests during the trial, publishes a plea that one colored officer ought to be detailed to the Academy as an instructor. He suggests Licut. Fitpper, of whom he says: "It has been nearly three years since Lieut Plipper was graduated, and, except the venial offence of writing a foolish book narrating his life at West Point, he has conducted himself so as to win the respect of his fellow officers." -Hartmann of Berlin is the animal king

of the world, and he collects more wild beasts and aup plies more menageries, probably, than any man living. His animals are mostly collected by young students of zoology, who enlist in amateur brigades under his com mami, or by trained hunters. A showman can get the great serpents of the Andes and Amazon cheaper from Hartmann than he can from their native country, and the same may be said of almost every other species of

-The works at Cologne Cathedral have been renewed since the winter with great activity, and it really seems, in spite of adverse prediction, that the building will actually be finished at last. While one part is being completed, however, another falls into decay and needs to be restored. Works of restoration, indeed, re being carried on at the same time as the works of ompletion, especially beneath the south tower, whose oundations have to be renewed while its summit is

-Allie Keith was a good-looking boy of 14 at Westfield, Mass. He dressed himself in his sister's othes, ran away in them to Springfield and got em ployment as a salesgirl in a bookstore. He made such a in-ome girl, and flirted so naturally with the male astomers, that he soon became a great attraction at the place. He was a favorite, too, with the girls of th house where he buarled, and none of them suspects that he had no right to wear petticoats. His mother

length discovered and exposed him--A Turkish journal, commenting on the elevation of Mr. Gladstone to the Premiership, asserts that he was a Bulgarian "His lather was a nor dealer in the Valley of Kustenaje," says this veracious chronicler, "and young Gladstone can away at the are of sixteen to Servia, and was then, with another the dealer, sent to London to sell pigs. He stole the proceeds, changed his name from Trounder to Gladstone, and became a British subject. Fortune layored him until he became Prime Minister. Gladstone has no virtues."

-There is at the Sydney, Australia, Exhibition a house built of paper. The entire furniture, in cluding chamleners and a stove, is of paper. So, 100, are the curpets and curtains, and there is a bedroot in which there is not only a large paper bed, but also paper blankets, sheets, quilts, and temale underectilities, dresses, and tomiets in the latest style. It is proposed to give a series of banquets in this building, at which the plates, dishes, knives, torks, and drinking itensis shall

be also of paper-everything, in fine, except the estables The Marquis Tseng is entertaining spiendidly at the Clause Legation at Portland Place London. Three-fourths of the dining-out section of the London high world have already had a chance at his marnificent mahogany. His pay as Ambassador is only £4,000 a year, but he has one of the largest incomes in the modic sing doin, his annual revenue being estimated at \$100,000. The famous birds' nests are tuvariably served at his table. and by so skilled a chif that they promise to become as fushionable a delicacy in London as they are in Paris where another Celesiiai holds even more clittoring state than his colleague in London. The Marchiness Tseng is

-The marriage of Mile. Colette, daughter of Alexander Dumas, occurred, as is announced by ca-ble, at Battiznoiles on Wednesday. The ceremony was performed by the Mayor, according to the civil rites. The groom, M. Maurice Lipmann, is an engineer of great to ent and the sound a wealthy liebrow, who is a might partner in one of the great bandong houses of Paris. M. Lipmann is general manager of the celebrated freatma factory at St. Etterme. It is said that the marriage is the engineer was present. He sought an introduction, and made the best of the opportunity. Before the evening was over as the story goes, he made up his mind to seek the consent of Dumas to the marriage. To obtain this was not a difficult task. "Take him," said Dinnas to his daughter. "Follow the implies of your hoart. The first impression is always the best." By giving his assent Dumas has again acted according to be the dirinal idea. In his plays, "Claudias's Wife, the literal is incentified. "In our days the suitable candidate for marginal inc." Dumas says, "is testionally contained birth nor the extramant among the literal incention." centleman of money. He is not the pure matter-older! bourgeons but the industrial actist, actbility are granted by the great sovereign of our time-Labor."

-The progress which has been made in Patestric during the last ments five years is especially evident in the exection of many new familiars. In Jerusalem, inside the town, runner nomes mave been restored or reliable. Outside the aid town are currects new suburits the expension being made expectable toward the west. The Jews have formed among themse, see hadwellings during the last twenty-five years has been trobled. Bethielden conveys the impression of a new is built town. In Jaffa the town wall maximum acquisited the disch filled up and a counter of new houses and magazines, even palatial bindings, have been epored. So sise in the cardens in Juffa many new houses have been exceed, and to the could and morth of the town minutes. Arabic suburbs, inset a by settlers from Egypt. In that leh, also, new houses are seen, still more in Karta. Note reth has increased in size, and looks as it it had berebuilt. Tiberias niso has its new houses; in Jenny n per military arsend has been erected as also in Saids, along with a fine new harroes. In the latter place the ownerlonery valley toward the east has assumed and a honcely aspect, and in the town are many new arrests buildings and close a new kinar, there are also the forw school, the Runan monastery, and the formings of the Protestant mission. In Hethlehem a new horeack an are not have been eregist. Through the schools and the increasing trade the working people have acquired greater style and taste, and the hower booses a con-Then it would be for the patient entirely too tight a which, as a rule, are well built. Notice all the best with the best which, as a rule, are well built.

Though he samits to his intimates, "This is a pretty tight

There is his sturdy lieutenant, Simon's redoubtable son: Now, in the name of Ulysses, what can have happened to That was a terrible blow which brought the stout chief to Trembling he rises, and mutters, "This is a pretty tight

aqueeze in He, from whose shield of bull's hide the darts of his

Shudders and blanches, and mutters, "This is a pretty tight squeezel"

Vainly the banners are flaunted that catch not the popular breeze;
Well may the strong leaders mutter, "This is a pretty